

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1852.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

This is the day on which the Supreme Court of the United States is to re-assemble in its Court Room at the Capitol, to resume the term commenced early in December last, and suspended some weeks ago by adjournment to the first Monday in April. With their accustomed punctuality, we do not doubt that a quorum of the Judges of the Court will be in attendance at the hour of meeting to-day.

In the "Union" of yesterday we met with a paragraph, of which the design, such as we suppose it to be, is so artfully enveloped in ambiguous phraseology, that we were at a loss, on the first perusal, what to make of it. A second reading of it, however, placed it in a light in which we think we may enable ourselves as well as our readers to see through it. To do that, we perceive, it will be necessary to copy the paragraph itself, as follows:

"We shall be glad to know, and to-morrow may probably have an opportunity of knowing, whether there is any truth in the rumor that a portion of the Southern Whigs have determined not to sustain the call for the previous question on Mr. Jackson's resolution affirming the finality of the compromise. On the 'previous question' the year and name cannot be called; and it is said that some portion of the Southern Whigs have determined not to sustain it, and thus give their Northern Whig friends a chance to conceal from the country their hostility to the resolution. We do not credit this rumor. Should any such tactics be resorted to by any of the Southern Whigs, we presume that care will be taken to note the fact when the vote is taken by tellers. The responsibility of this abandonment by any Southern Whigs of the ground which their party claims to have taken in favor of the finality of the compromise can thus at once be fixed in the proper quarters, and made known to the people. We trust, however, that such measures of evasion will be resorted to by any Southern man, and that an opportunity will be given to the members of both the great parties to record their positions on Mr. Jackson's proposition."—Union.

The object of the "Union" appears, on the first reading of this paragraph, to be to detect such Southern Representatives as might desire to propose amendments to the Resolution referred to, from voting against the call for the Previous Question, by representing them as being opposed to "affirming the finality of the compromise." Now, we can very well conceive that Representatives may be not only willing but anxious, on every fit occasion, to affirm "the finality of the compromise"—meaning by that term to designate the entire series of measures of the year 1850 usually designated as the *Compromise measures*, and yet may not understand the Resolution which is to come up to-day as embracing such affirmation. The solicitude of the central organ of the Democracy to prevent debate or amendment of the resolution, by denouncing beforehand any thing but a blind vote upon it, seemed indeed to us out of the usual course of the journals of this city upon questions expected to come up in either branch of Congress at any particular time, that we were induced to turn to the record of the resolution, as moved in the House of Representatives on this day fortnight, when the object of this denunciation flashed at once upon our mind. The resolution, excellent as far as it goes, does not, in fact, when read by the light which the paragraph of the "Union" has thrown upon it, affirm "the finality of the compromise." We subjoin a copy of the resolution, however, that our readers may determine that point for themselves, being content with protesting against the denunciation by the "Union" of any attempt from any part of the House to make it more explicit—which, we confess, we should not have seen any necessity for doing, had it not been for the significance of the "Union's" broad hint upon the subject, and the feverish anxiety which it betrays.

The following is a copy of the Resolution, moved by the Hon. Mr. JACKSON, of Georgia, on the 22d of last month, and which, it is understood, will come up in the House among the first things in order to-day:

"Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the Compromise of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide such compromise, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included—and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions growing out of that provision, of the questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous."

Extract of a letter from the American Consul at Malaga to his friend in Washington, dated the 1st ultimo:

A tremendous gale of wind was experienced here on the 6th instant. Nine vessels were blown on shore within the harbor, (seven Spanish, one French, and one Russian,) they arrived during the storm, and were not moored.

No American vessels in port. Reports from Gibraltar say that forty vessels went ashore, and that a great number are wrecked between this and the rock.

A steamer arrived from the eastward this morning counted fourteen vessels on shore between this and Carthage. The storm was very violent from the southeast, and no doubt we will hear of many disasters. J. S. S.

A HOUSE IN LONDON FOR M. KOSSUTH.—The New York Tribune of the 1st instant says: "A house in Ladbroke square, Kensington, London, has been taken for M. Kossuth, whose family is expected to take possession on the 1st of May."

The "Tribune" being good authority for any information concerning the movements of M. Kossuth, we take it for granted that this may be relied upon. If true, it only confirms what we have more than once heard predicted by intelligent and far-seeing persons, that London, or its neighborhood, would become the residence of the Hungarian Exile after his departure from the United States. We shall not be sorry, for our part, to learn that he has collected sufficient "material aid" in this country to enable him and his family to spend the rest of their days in undisturbed quiet in that country.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATION.—The bill proposing to abolish the death penalty was killed in the House of Representatives of Wisconsin on the 22d ultimo, by a vote of 35 to 27. A bill exempting church property from taxation was refused enactment by 52 to 11. The House, by 51 to 13, voted to submit to the people the propriety of substituting biennial for annual sessions of the Legislature.

The railroad from Lynchburg to Liberty, (Va.) a distance of twenty miles, was formally opened on Tuesday last.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT UNDER THE NEW RATIO.

It may be considered settled now, by the action of the United States Senate, that the votes in the Electoral College for the next President (and of course the number of Delegates to be sent to the National Convention) will be counted as follows:

States.	Votes 1852.	1848.
Maine	8	9
New Hampshire	5	6
Vermont	3	3
Massachusetts	13	12
Rhode Island	4	4
Connecticut	7	6
New York	35	36
New Jersey	7	9
Pennsylvania	26	26
Delaware	3	3
Maryland	8	8
Virginia	15	17
North Carolina	10	11
South Carolina	7	9
Georgia	10	10
Florida	3	3
Alabama	7	7
Mississippi	7	7
Louisiana	10	10
Texas	4	4
California	4	4
Whole number	295	
Ohio	23	23
For choice	148	

It will be remembered that there is a doubt yet, under the Census, whether California will have one or two members, or South Carolina seven or eight. The largest fraction in South Carolina or California takes the greatest number; but Congress, it is said, will increase the number one, and give 296 members instead of 295.

TEMPERANCE DEBATES.

The Philadelphia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Philadelphia, adjourned on Friday evening, after a session of nine days. Some portion of its time was occupied in discussing the subject of Temperance, that question being presented in a series of resolutions in favor of the "Maine Liquor Law." The subject was finally laid upon the table, the majority deeming it inadvisable to commit the conference, as a conference, upon this or any other political measure. The members, individually, it is said, very heartily approved even of a prohibitory law.

The Legislative debate on the same question in the House of Assembly of New York was brought to a close on Thursday last, when the bill was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 51 to 36—several gentlemen voting affirmatively who expressed their determination to vote against the bill on its final passage.

This bill embodies substantially the features of the Maine law. Its ultimate fate is represented to be very doubtful, to say the least.

We admitted, some days ago, on reliable authority, an article from the Allgemeine Zeitung, describing the sufferings of Duke Paul Wilhelm of Wurtemberg in the "Far West." The brief article had the good fortune to attract the notice of the New York Times, and to elicit from that learned print the following bit of merriment:

"Will somebody be kind enough to tell us whether this year is fact or fiction; in which of the *Allgemeine Zeitungen* it appeared; and who the hero of it may be? Of what Wurtemberg is this Paul Wilhelm the Duke? There is a kingdom of Wurtemberg in Germany, having a monarch entitled William I, a man well stricken in years; but the Duke of Wurtemberg appears nowhere on the map. Such a title is sometimes given by courtesy to the sons of royalty, but unhappily King William has no son answering to the name. We do suspect that such a son of royal or ducal family has really visited the Western wilderness. May not the accurate *Intelligencer* have fallen victim to a joke? In the valgate, is it not said?"

The gentleman who furnished us the extract from the Allgemeine Zeitung has sent us the subjoined notice of the Times's comment, which will show that the wisest people may not know every thing:

"The 'New York Times' will please to take notice that the Duke Paul Wilhelm of Wurtemberg's letter, dated Boonville, Missouri, 11th December, 1851, was published in the supplement of the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung of the 24th February last, and is as reliable as any thing that ever appeared in the 'New York Times.' The Duke Paul Wilhelm is a second cousin of the reigning King of Wurtemberg; and if his Duchy does not appear on the maps, it is for the same reason that the 'Times' would look in vain for the possessions of the numerous Archdukes of Austria or the principalities of the Princes of Prussia. Duke Paul Wilhelm of Wurtemberg is a man of very respectable acquirements in natural history; he has been travelling over every part of the Union, and visited, fifteen or twenty years ago, the Rocky Mountains. The Intelligencer has certainly not fallen victim to a joke, although the 'Times' has victimized itself."

The House of Representatives of PENNSYLVANIA on Friday passed to a third reading, by a vote of 55 to 28, the bill from the Senate repealing the sixth section of the act of 1847, prohibiting the use of the jails of that commonwealth for the detention of fugitive slaves. The bill, therefore, only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law.

SURVEY OF THE COAST OF FLORIDA.—The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 30th ultimo mentions the arrival at St. Marks from Cedar Keys of the Corps engaged in the Florida coast surveys, who are to proceed immediately to the examination of the St. Mark's river. The party have been engaged in a survey of the harbor of Cedar Keys, and report the discovery of a new channel, affording ten feet of water to the wharf, and a safe and well protected anchorage.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS AT SAN FRANCISCO. The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes from San Francisco as follows, under date of the 1st of March:

"The last mail from Washington brought imperative orders to Collector King, from the Secretary of the Treasury, to reduce the pay of all officers under his control—to dismiss all supernumeraries, who were very many, getting \$5 and \$8 per day, and looking after their own bread and butter besides. No discretion was given to the Collector, and he was distinctly told no explanations were desired in regard, but to obey the orders of the office in every way. Besides, orders have been received for the removal of the United States Marine Hospital from shore to ship, in order to save the enormous rent of the building used as an hospital. Accordingly a large ship will be procured, and fitted up with ventilators, in order to the speedy removal of the patients."

THE FIRE AT CHILLICOTHE, (Ohio.) The fire at Chillicothe, on Thursday last, destroyed the Clinton and Madison Hotels, the post office, and about fifty warehouses, including nearly every house east of High and north of Second streets; also, the wholesale houses on Water street, east of Walnut, with every house to Mulberry street, and many as far east as Bridge street. The merchants had just received their goods. The loss is immense. The books and letters were saved from the post office.

COMMERCE OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The value of imports at Honolulu, during the year 1851, was 1,751,672 dollars; of which 140,460 were from Oregon, 241,761 from California, and 560,813 from other parts of the United States; 256,244 from Great Britain, 217,169 from British colonies, 221,083 from China, and 35,625 from Chili. Besides this, 62,149 dollars' worth of goods were imported free by missions for the use of the natives, and for agricultural purposes. The exports from Honolulu were, in value, 575,831 dollars; and from Laysan, 5,571. The receipts at the custom-house were 154,088 dollars at Honolulu, 5,778 at Laysan, and 784 at other ports.

Among the exports of domestic produce were 12,620 pounds sugar, 13,621 gallons molasses, 27,955 gallons sirup, 25,842 pounds coffee, 26,717 goatskins, 11,499 pounds arrowroot; from Laysan, 32,156 gallons sirup, 1,348 pounds coffee, 43,029 barrels potatoes, 55,049 barrels sweet do.; and from other parts considerable numbers of fowls and turkeys, some cattle, sheep, and swine, and small quantities of fruits and agricultural produce. The arrivals of whalers at the islands during the year were 30 at Honolulu, 103 at Laysan, 6 at Kauai, 12 at Oahu, and 9 at Waimea.

There are now sixty-seven vessels under the Hawaiian flag, mostly in the coasting trade.

AN IMMENSE LOAD OF EMIGRANTS.—The emigrant cars which passed through Syracuse on Friday morning had on board six hundred and fifty emigrants, bound for the Far West. The cars were twenty in number.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF GEORGIA.

We some days ago stated the nature of the proceedings had by the Democratic State Convention of Georgia, which assembled last week at Millidgeville. It was thirty attended, more than half the counties in the State being unrepresented. Nothing was done except the appointment of forty Delegates to the Democratic National Convention, the selection of Presidential Electors for the State, and the adoption of a resolution re-affirming adherence to the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention of 1848. It expressed no preference for any candidate for the Presidency.

We to-day advert to these proceedings for the purpose of saying, that in our former notice of them we were misled in supposing that they emanated from a "Southern Rights Democratic Convention," of which error we are now apprised by the official report of the proceedings, as well as by one of the leading Democratic papers of the State, the Savannah "Georgian." The Editor of which states, he having been present at the Convention, that it was "a Democratic Convention, containing members known a few months since as Southern Rights Democrats and Union Democrats."

The Convention, it will be observed, took no notice whatever of the "Compromise measures," which are not even named in its proceedings. This omission, by a "Democratic Convention," we presume is all right, and we only allude to the circumstance with a view to chronicling the fact that it is the fourth omission of the kind within the last three or four weeks—the Democrats in each of the States of VIRGINIA, CALIFORNIA, LOUISIANA, and GEORGIA having found it convenient, or deemed it expedient, to pass these great measures by in silence!

THE CUBAN TRIALS AT NEW YORK.

The case of the United States vs. John L. O'Sullivan and A. J. Lewis, which for twenty-four days had been on trial in the United States Court for the Southern District of New York, before Judge JUDSON, was on Saturday committed to the Jury.

In his charge to the Jury Judge JUDSON ruled out the evidence of Burnett. He charged the Jury that they must consider whether the parties on trial combined to institute a military expedition in the city and county of New York, to be carried on against a territory with which the United States were at peace. If they should find that to be the fact, then the conversations proven to have taken place between the parties in relation to the expedition must be taken as evidence, remembering that there could be no conviction unless the expedition was set on foot, or means provided therefor, within the southern district of New York.

Concerning an assertion of the counsel for the defendants that the Jury were judges of the law as well as of the facts, the Court said that they were only judges of the facts, and that it was the sole right of the Court to determine questions of law.

If the Jury should find the accused guilty, it did not follow that they were to be confined in the State prison for three years. The Court did not so understand the law, and in the event of a conviction he would send the prisoners to King's county jail.

He trusted that the Jury would not be influenced by the consideration that persons charged with similar offences were acquitted at New Orleans. The Jury would remember that they were sitting in New York, and not in Mississippi or Louisiana.

At nine o'clock at night the Jury returned into the Court and stated that it was impossible for them to agree, and that there was not any reason to believe that they would ever agree. Whereupon they were discharged by the Judge, who is represented to be opposed on principle to forced verdicts.

It is understood that the jurors were seven for the conviction of Mr. O'Sullivan and five for his acquittal; and eight for the acquittal of Capt. Lewis and four for his conviction. It is presumed that there will be a new trial.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

IMPORTS.	
Liabie to duty exclusive of goods	
warehouse	\$9,802,024
not liable to duty	1,843,938
warehouse	916,519
Total imports	\$12,162,481
EXPORTS.	
Domestic produce	4,318,245
Foreign goods re-exported	357,230
Total exports	4,675,483

THE INVASION OF ECUADOR.—It is said that Gen. FLORES is at the head of an expedition which has gone from Chili to revolutionize Ecuador, and that he has from 2,000 to 2,500 men, and a steamer with eight guns, besides several sailing vessels. It is also stated that several American and English officers accompany him.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says it is charged that Peru was secretly favoring the expedition, but apparently without any evidence of her complicity. The whole business seems to be one of a thoroughly South American character—one of those unceasing petty attempts at aggression and conquest which seem to be the bane of these Republics.

ANOTHER GREAT RAILROAD SCHEME.

We learn from the New Orleans Picayune that the Western Journal and Civilian, a monthly magazine, published in the city of St. Louis, and devoted principally to the cause of Western commerce and internal improvements, contains an ingenious article in favor of a direct railroad communication between New Orleans and St. Louis, as an extension, in part, of the Southwestern railroad from New Orleans to Jackson, and thence, according to some favorable plans, to Holly Springs, Mississippi.

The plan is for Missouri and Arkansas to build a road from St. Louis to Helena, which is not more than forty miles from Holly Springs, and a branch road of that distance would connect with a point on the Mississippi opposite Helena.

GEN. CASS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The General Committee of both wings of the Democracy in the city of New York have, with entire unanimity, declared in favor of Gen. Cass as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency. In making this announcement the "National Democrat" of that city says:

"It is now rendered apparent that any delegate from this city to the National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the first day of June next, who does not support Gen. Cass as long as there is the least hope of his nomination, is false to his constituents, and will merit condemnation at the hands of the Democracy of this city. Lewis Cass is the favorite of our city Democracy, and upon every principle of party fidelity and political honesty he should receive the support of our delegates in the National Convention."

About half-past six o'clock on Thursday evening, as the steamer City of Richmond was going up the bay to New York, a schooner was seen to settle down stern foremost; four men were seen on board, forward, when all of a sudden she disappeared! A boat was lowered from the steamer, but none of the crew could be found. Some articles were picked up, among which was a water cask, on which was painted "Rainbow." Her mastheads are about four feet above water.

EXECUTION.—Edmund Oloro, convicted of the murder of Thomas Carpenter last fall, was executed at Madison Court House (Va.) on the 26th ultimo. It is stated that between two and four thousand persons were present to witness the execution. He made a full confession, and attributed his end to intemperance.

AMERICAN GOLD COINAGE.

The following letter, from the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia to the Treasury Department, explains itself, and fully disproves the complaints which have occasionally been put forward from Europe of a want of uniformity in the value and fineness of the gold coinage of the United States:

MINIST OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 2, 1852.

SIR: In the appendix to a report relative to coinage lately made to the Senate by the Hon. Mr. HUSTON, Chairman of the Committee of Finance, I find two letters from the Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, my Minister to England, one dated December 13, 1851, the other dated February 19, 1852, in which assertions are made tending to discredit the accuracy of the assay of the gold coins issued from this Mint and its branches.

The statements made are so injurious to this department of the Government, and indirectly to the Government itself—and are, moreover, so entirely at variance with the facts as officially ascertained by me, and heretofore communicated to the Department—that it becomes a matter of great regret that they should have found publicity, and apparent countenance, in a document of such authority and importance. I feel it to be my duty to seize the first opportunity to make a concise statement of facts bearing on the subject, from which you will perceive that the highest credit is given to our assays in London and Paris.

1st. In a statement prepared at the French Mint, it appears that there was deposited there, for coinage, in the year 1851, over seven millions of dollars in American gold, of every denomination, which were received at the standard of assay required by our laws, viz. 900 thousandths.

2d. By a circular of the Bank of England, dated February 4th last, American, French, and Dutch gold coins are purchased by weight at the same fixed price. The standards of fineness in the gold coins of these countries being the same, it follows that the assay of American gold is held in the same esteem as that of the coin of France and Netherlands.

3d. Dr. Joseph W. Farnum, of the United States, now in London, who possesses unusual facilities to obtain information on the subject, in a letter of April 7, 1851, writes as follows: "A few days since I had an interview with Mr. Hazard, the chief of the bullion office of the Bank of England, who informed me that the results of the assays of the United States coin were more uniform than those of any other coin received by the Bank, not excepting even their own. He showed me the reports of more than one hundred assays of United States coin, giving one uniform result of W. 14. This is the fraction by which coins of 900 thousandths fine would be reported by the Bank assays."

4th. The same correspondent, in a letter of November 26th last, states that Messrs. Sharps & Wilkins, and Messrs. Butt, Son & Co., bullion dealers of London, report that the assays made for them of American gold coin averaged W. 14, corresponding to our standard. He adds: "These latter gentlemen, Butt, Son & Co., to-day informed me that they believed the American gold coin to be more uniform than any other, with the single exception of the Russian."

5th. In consequence of the large fraction used in reporting assays for the Bank of England, (namely, the eighth of a carat grain or 1.3-10 thousandths), a very minute variation from our standard of 3-10ths of a thousandth, causes a report a fraction below W. 14, viz. W. 14; which could not be the case if a small subdivision of assay were made use of, say one-sixteenth of a carat grain. From the same cause, on the other hand, gain no advantage if our coins are slightly better than standard. I had occasion, a short time since, to make some remarks upon this point, which were submitted to Messrs. Mocatta & Goldsmid, melters to the Bank of England. In their reply they concede that, by the present custom of assay for the Bank, a variation from the true quality might be reported; and they add that, if a more minute subdivision of parts were made in reporting assays of gold, they "think it most probable that the average quality of United States coin would be found quite up to the legal standard."

I think no further evidence can be necessary to show the entire credit given to the assay of the coins issued from the Mints of the United States. Other statements could be furnished corroborating this fact, but they are withheld.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. N. ECKERT, Director.

Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM SANTA FE.

The intelligence from Santa Fe by the last monthly mail is more meager than usual. We note a few items:

The Apache Indians are continuing their ravages throughout the valley of the Rio Grande, between Albuquerque and Dona Ana, a distance of about two hundred miles. They have driven off all the stock belonging to the town of Paria, within three miles of an American military post, and have seriously diminished the cattle and draught animals owned by the people of Lajava and Padillas.

A German, named Max Welter, living at Belen, was murdered for his money, some five or six hundred dollars, by two Mexican peons, one of whom confessed the crime. Whilst in jail their persons were taken possession of by five Americans, names unknown, who took them to a tree some four miles distant, and deliberately hanged them by the neck till dead. This act met the satisfaction of the American residents of the Rio Abajo, as being the only means to protect Gringo lives from Mexican hatred and bloodthirstiness.

The labors of the Catholic Bishop Lamy, sent out last year from the United States, are very acceptable to the people of New Mexico, native and American born. He and his vicar, Machobert, are earnestly engaged in preaching a reformation in morals and manners in various parts of the country with great union and good hope of success. Their discourses are of a very different stamp to what the people have heretofore been accustomed to hear. Amongst other tokens of this work of reform and purification the deposition of the old Padre of San Miguel from the office of his priestly functions is worthy of particular note.

Severe as the winter has been on the east of the great plains, in New Mexico it has been unusually mild. In Santa Fe snow did not remain a single day on the ground.

LATE FROM SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE, JANUARY 23.—The United States steamship Susquehanna, Commodore ADLICK, arrived here on the 20th instant, last from Pinnang the 18th instant, and will leave this on Monday next for China. The Susquehanna is, we suppose, the largest steam vessel which has ever visited our harbor. She is 2,400 tons burden, of 1,600 horsepower, and consumes from 20 to 30 tons of coal per day, carrying 1,000 tons.

JANUARY 30.—The United States steamship Susquehanna, Commodore ADLICK, left this on the 25th instant for China.

SINGAPORE, JANUARY 9.—Yesterday the body of a tiger was brought in, having been caught in one of the pits constructed on the coast of Government in the Tyah Lohar. We learn that a few days ago a man was carried off by a tiger in that locality, and another at Passer Rie. About a week ago a tiger got into one of Mr. Almeida's pits at Sirangpore, but after two attempts succeeded in scrambling out again, and made its escape. This pit, unfortunately, had no cover, its depth (twenty feet) being supposed to be sufficient to prevent any animal falling in from getting out, and there being, also, several feet of water at the bottom. The Government has now eight pits and nine traps for tigers in various parts of the island, so that it is hoped that the ranks of the tigers will be considerably thinned in a short time.

REFRESHMENTS AT FUNERAL.—A correspondent of the Boston Post says that at the funeral of Governor WINLOW, of Massachusetts, in 1848, the expense for wine, brandy, and rum was fourteen pounds eight shillings and sixpence. There has certainly been a very great and desirable reform in this item of funeral expense, to say nothing of the abolition of a shocking bad practice, even within the last fifty years. No longer ago than that period, at every respectable funeral, large waiters, crowded with tumblers and wine glasses, filled with toddy, brandy, and rum, were sent to the company immediately after the service was concluded. It was one of the old aristocratic customs, much more honored in the breach than in the observance, which have disappeared before the beam of republican reform.—Norfolk Herald.

DR. DEWEY'S LECTURES.

In giving a place to the annexed tribute to the genius and eloquence of a distinguished Dignitary and Lecturer, it may not be amiss to say that the writer is an eminent scholar and a member of the Episcopal Church.

Those who enjoyed the rich treat of listening to the first lecture of Dr. Dewey's Lowell course will not, we venture to affirm, require to be reminded that the second was announced for this evening. The unbroken silence, the profound attention, with which a numerous audience dwelt upon the words of the lecturer from the beginning to the close of his discourse, was an evidence not to be mistaken of the absorbing interest inspired by true eloquence. Conscious genius stood revealed in the very choice of the subject. Who but one grateful to the God of nature for endowments above the common lot of his fellow-men, and blessed with a mind capable of receiving and maturing all the rich fruits gathered by long and laborious study, could have assumed the courage to venture upon a theme so infinite in its reach—a theme which a long succession of philosophers, historians, and poets from the earliest ages to the present have but dared to touch, and to drop again as if too mighty for the investigation, explanation, or comprehension of less than inspired wisdom? We confess that, prepared as we were by the fame of Dr. Dewey, and by what we had seen from his pen, to hear an eloquent discourse, enthusiastically pronounced, we were very far from expecting such a flow of breathing thoughts and burning words as that which poured from his lips in one continued stream, entrancing all hearts, enchainning all ears and eyes, silencing all criticism; much less were we prepared to expect that arguments in justification of his choice of a subject could be clothed in a dress so attractive, in terms so glowing, and yet possess all the irresistible force of severe syllogistic reasoning.

The lecture was a masterly production, a rare combination of genius, imagination, and elocution. Though it was for the most part introductory in its character, it embraced enough of the subject of the course, not only to show that the lecturer has not undertaken a task beyond his powers, but that he means to treat it in a manner as original as it will be thorough.

Need we invite the citizens of Washington to preface the opportunity so fortunately afforded them of hearing these lectures? Can there be any among them for whom the "destiny of man" has no interest? We trust not. We trust that all who regard "man" as "the proper study of mankind" will avail themselves of this rare occasion to hear what a theologian, a pious man, an enlightened scholar, an eloquent orator has to say upon this subject. This evening his theme will be the "Origin of Evil," and we speak with assured confidence when we predict that those who attend it will pass an hour of intellectual enjoyment which will come back to them hereafter in many a delighted reminiscence.

The Vicksburg Whig, in compliance with a very general request, announces that the WHIGS of MISSISSIPPI will hold a State Convention at Jackson, on the 3d of May next, to appoint Delegates to the National Convention, and to nominate an Electoral ticket for the State.

We request our National Legislators to look at the agricultural interest, and mark how it has suffered under the operation of the present tariff. The subjoined table shows the decline in the exportation of breadstuffs since the tariff went into effect:

	1846-47	1847-48	1848-49	1849-50	1850-51
Wheat	\$27,000,000	19,500,000	23,700,000	12,200,000	8,100,000

It is quite unavailing for the advocates of Free Trade any longer to call in question the fact that the tariff of 1846 has completely falsified the predictions of its authors. These men assured us that it was made for the benefit of the American farmers. Its practical operation has been for the benefit of foreign farmers. We may import foreign manufactures, foreign luxuries, and foreign superfluities as much as we please, but Europe will take nothing but our hard cash for them, except on extreme compulsion. Europe alone renders flour and corn more acceptable to Great Britain than gold and silver for a short time. The famine over, she calls for our gold again, and she gets it. Let our legislators look to it, and estimate how long it will be before the cheap labor of Europe, encouraged by an anti-American tariff in America, will break down the manufacturing enterprise of our country, and drain it of the metal which constitutes the basis of its monetary system.—Boston Courier.

AREA OF THE UNITED STATES.

The total area of the United States is put down at 3,261,426 square miles. This almost boundless extent of territory is thus made up:

Area in square miles.	
Twenty-nine old States, excluding Texas and California	1,073,330

NEW TERRITORIES.

California and New Mexico	526,078
Texas	325,520
Oregon	341,463
Total	1,193,061

Northwest Territory, west of the Mississippi, including Minnesota, and bounded south by Iowa and the Platte river, and west by the Rocky Mountains 745,584

Indian Territory, west of Missouri and Arkansas, and south of Platte river 248,851

Number of square miles in the United States 3,261,426

The length of Mexican frontier and of sea-coast by which this territory is mainly bounded is as follows:

Length of Mexican frontier	1,700 miles
Length of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coast	3,500 do.
Length of Pacific sea-coast	1,620 do.

In 1845 the military posts of the United States were only seventy-eight in number, the westernmost of which was Fort Washita, on Red River; now there are one hundred and eighteen military posts, and the Pacific forms the western limit of our territories.—Baltimore American.

The block of Red Granite which the Government of the Swiss Confederation has had prepared for the Washington Monument bears this significant inscription:

"Diserte fide Schweiz dem Aenderen des General G. Washington."